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The Great Commission and World Peace

R. H. Martin, D.D.

AS these words are written thoughtful people throughout the world are holding their breath in the fear that another conflict is about to start which may involve the world in another war even more terrible than the World War. With European nations armed to the teeth, Hitler's finger is on the trigger and is liable at any moment to precipitate such a conflict.

In this situation what is there that we as followers of the Prince of Peace can do? At this late date, little, so far as this threatened conflict is concerned. But looking ahead, into the far distant future there is much we can do.

What Christians Can Do

In recent issues of The Christian Statesman we have expressed our conviction as strongly against the policy of national isolation and in favor of the United States participating in world affairs; as against neutrality and in favor of the United States throwing its full weight in international conflicts on the side of justice, of law and order and against lawlessness and anarchy. We have said that the United States should cooperate with other peace-loving nations in setting up a world-political-organization (either the League of Nations or a better League of nations) for the settlement of international difficulties by peaceable means, instead of by war. We should bend our efforts for the building of a public sentiment on behalf of the above, bringing that sentiment to bear upon our government and giving it expression in our national policies.

But there is something far more fundamental that we Christians and the Christian church must do to end war; namely, bring the full power of the Gospel to bear upon the nations, **as nations**, that they may be made Christian and apply Christian ideals and standards in their dealings with each other. We are under a Divine commission to do this.

Nations Social Persons

Nations are persons in as true a sense as men are persons. There are two classes of persons, individual persons and social persons. Nations are social persons. What is a nation? It is more than an aggregation of individuals living within a defined geographic area. It is these persons bound together by certain ties—of race, religion, culture, common conceptions of government—into one living moral entity, one social personality. Nations possess the attributes of personality. There is national mind, national will, and national conscience. In popular speech we personalize nations. We speak of United States as Uncle Sam, of Great Britain as John Bull. All the Bible has to say about nations (and it has much to say) is based upon their moral personality—their accountability to God as moral persons.

Disciple the Nations

The Great Commission obligates us as Christians, and the church, to proclaim the Gospel to both individual and social persons. In one of its forms nations are mentioned specifically. "Go ye and make disciples of all the nations . . . teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you." (Matt. 28:19, 20). A

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GAMBLING INVESTIGATION

The gambling mania has spread throughout Pennsylvania to such an extent that at the last session of the State Legislature a committee was appointed to investigate the devices and methods of gambling in the state. Senator Edward J. Thompson of Center County is chairman of this committee and an appropriation of $25,000 is being asked with Major Samuel L. Schofield, an attorney and former Director of Public Safety of Philadelphia, as the investigator. The Pennsylvania Federated Legislative Committee is giving attention to this gambling situation and through the chairman of its committee on this subject, Rev. William L. Mudge of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches, is giving support to municipalities throughout the state in suppressing gambling. It is encouraging to know that the Roman Catholic Church has been organizing an attack on Bingo and other forms of gambling in places throughout the state. A friend sends us a clipping from the Norfolk Virginia Pilot which gives an account of the closing of the Virginia Beach gambling resorts as a result of the efforts of three local pastors and comments, "the half of the State of Virginia could clean up right away with local leadership of the character at Virginia Beach." There seems to be a rising tide against this evil.

CRUSADE PROGRESSES

The Anti-Liquor Advertising Crusade sponsored by the National Temperance and Prohibition Council and in which The National Reform Association is taking an active part has been well launched throughout the country. Two months ago petitions to Congress for the enactment of legislation to stop liquor advertising in interstate commerce with signers to the number of 244,000 had been sent in to Washington. The bills before last Congress to stop liquor advertising will be introduced immediately upon the opening of the next Congress on January 3, 1939. By that date petitions with a million signatures should be in the hands of the Council's Legislative Committee, 131 B Street S.E., Washington, D.C. Send for forms of petition to Legislative Committee, the above address. Have them signed in your church, Bible class, and other organizations in your community and send them in. The committee having this crusade in charge earnestly requests that this matter of signing these petitions be pressed from now until the assembling of Congress.

Also that the protest program of the crusade be pressed with vigor. The committee urges the writing of personal letters or post cards to radio stations, and to the editors of newspaper and magazines, etc. advertising intoxicating liquors. There is tremendous power in these personal communications. Everyone can do this. The letters should be short, always courteous. Reasons for the discontinuance of liquor advertising may be given but are not necessary. That which counts is that the person writing the letter is opposed to this advertising and wants it stopped. Will you not do your part? If you have suggestions to offer regarding this crusade or desire further information concerning it, write to Dr. R. H. Martin, President, National Temperance and Prohibition Council, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

HUMANITY IN THE RED

In spite of an increase of 77% in our national income for 1937 over that of 1932 and with an increase of $30,300,000,000 for 1937 over 1932, the American public has actually decreased its gifts since 1932 for support of churches by 19%, general benevolences 28%, and Community Chests 22%. During this same period expenditures for the army-navy increased 39%, for theatres 41%, cigarettes 54%, whisky 198%, automobiles 212%, radio sets 281% and beer 393%.

We spend more for cigarettes than for churches, more than twice as much for alcoholic beverages as for church and church-supported benevolences. The above facts are from the National Committee for Religion and Recovery, composed of more than five hundred recognized leaders from the major religious faiths, cooperating for the purpose of meeting the present day sweep of secularism. Is not America getting about what she is paying for?

WE SAY, AMEN

"We are living in days such as no mortal ever witnessed. The whole world is in distress and perplexity. Fear has laid hold on the people . . . Our country is in an alarming condition; crime rampant, unemployment and financial chaos and social unrest growing daily, business seriously crippled by taxation.

"It is time for our Ministers to awake. They are supposed to know the cause of the Nation's distress and the remedy, and to make it known to the people in order that they may find a way of escape.

"This sad condition will continue and increase in severity until this Nation repents and accepts the Lord Jesus Christ as it's exalted Lord and King, or at last goes down under the judgments of the Almighty."

—JOHN PARKHILL.

DRY CLEAN YOUR NEWS STANDS

We have recently seen a list of 430 erotic and 170 crime magazines, compiled by H. N. Pringle of the International Reform Federation, the contents of which ranges from inane vulgarity to crass pornography. There has been a great increase in the number of these magazines since the World War. Their total circulation is now about 15,000,000 per month. Many of them conceal or falsify the place of their issue. About 86% of them are said to come out of New York City. Parisian dealers advertise in many of them offering to send vile photographs, pornographic instruments. Many of these magazines violate all the canons of decency in their illustrations, advertisements and literary matter. This $38,000,000 racket business is one of the most powerful agencies in breaking down the morals and corrupting the people, especially the youth of America. Most of our states and our federal government have laws which rightly interpreted and enforced will stop most of these publications. To have this done requires eternal vigilance and courageous effort on the part of vigilant citizens and the selt-sacrificing work of men like Mr. Pringle who has devoted his life to stemming this tide of corrution. We have from him a list of 161 cities of the United States whose news stands have been "Dry Cleaned" of this degrading and corrupting literature by his efforts and those of viligant citizens. Christ came into the world "to destroy the works of the devil." Are there not followers of His in every city who will help carry forward this purpose, by getting back of a movement to "dry clean" the news stands of their city?

REVIVE THE CUSTOM

When the Legislature of Massachusetts convened early in January, 1874 immediately following its organization a joint committee was appointed to inform the Governor that the two branches were ready to attend Divine worship. The committee reported that His Excellency with his Council would attend with the Legislature, and the two branches adjourned. A procession was formed in Doric Hall under the direction of the sergeant-at-arms and preceeded by the Governor and his staff, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives marched to the Hollis Street Church. After singing and prayer and the reading of the Scripture, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Richard Gleason Greene of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Green's text was Jeremiah 2:31—"O Generation, see ye the word of the Lord. Have I been a wilderness unto Israel? a land of darkness? wherefore say my people, we are lords; we will come no more unto thee?"

The subject of his discourse he indicated in the question: "Whether in our land Christianity is to have any recognized administration in Civil Government." In his able and lengthy sermon, which we have before us, he showed that "every civil government must have a religion of some kind and must stand in some recognized administration of it; that this nation has had from its beginning, and has today, Christianity as a religion in some sense actually, and administered in government." He quoted Blackstone, Daniel Webster and John Adams to show that the American government was founded on the Christian religion, cited our laws against profaning the name of God and Jesus Christ, our Sabbath laws, the oaths required in courts and of public officials, the use of the Bible and prayer in our public schools, prayers in legislative halls, and then as the climaxing proof of the connection of Christianity with our Government, he put this question to his hearers:—

"Why at this hour for the 243rd time are the officials of this ancient commonwealth solemnly assembled in ordinances of worship in the House of God, in a service whose value is not so much in the words that may be spoken as in the reverent act that is publicly done?"

The Massachusetts Legislature and Governor of the Commonwealth at the opening of the session of the Legislature going to the House of God to hear a message from a prophet of God speaking to them in God's name about the place that God and Christianity should have in their Commonwealth and in the United States of America! Think of it! Sounds like the times of Amos, Isaiah, Jeremiah, in the history of Israel. And remember this was the 243rd time in the history of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that this same thing had occurred! It was a practice, that had been commonly followed by the New England states from the earliest times. These were called "election sermons." They were preached by prominent Christian ministers and almost invariably bore on some aspect of the subject stated above.

In Mr. Green's sermon he stated that there was a public drift away from Christianity in the administration of the affairs of government and warned against it. The drift is still in the same direction. The custom followed by the New England states has long since passed.

Would America not be far better off today if it had survived? Is not the uplifting and transforming power of God and Christianity needed tremendously today in the administrative life of our American government? Why not revive the old custom? Why not call upon our President and the Congress of the United States when they next convene to follow the example of the Massachusetts Legislature and Governor? Why not call upon the Legislatures of our several states and their Governors when they next convene to adjourn to some house of worship and hear messages from twentieth-century prophets of God about what God requires of them as public officials. and of America?

THE GREAT COMMISSI ON AND WORLD PEACE

(Continued from first page)

large body of the Scripture is God's message specifically to nations, their rulers, their citizens. The same moral laws binding upon individual persons are binding upon these social persons. God's Word charges nations with sins, calls upon them to repent, to turn to God and order their lives according to His moral laws.

The Church's Failure

What has the church done through the centuries in fulfilling the Great Commission as it relates to these social persons, the nations? Very little. She has confined her efforts largely to preaching the Gospel to individual persons, in fact many of her leaders do not so much as know that there is a Gospel for nations—such a thing as national repentence, national salvation.

This failure to preach the Gospel to nations and to disciple them is one of the fundamental reasons for the national situation which today prevails in Europe and among all the nations where Christianity has been the dominant religion.

Many causes have brought about the menacing international situation. Chief among these is the unchristian, the pagan character of national ideals and standards—national selfishness, national greed, national pride. The removal of this fundamental cause of national strife, the supplanting of these pagan national ideals by Christian ideals, the conviction of these social persons of their national sins, bringing them to national repentence, to an acceptance of Jesus Christ as their Savior and Lord, to a humble determination, with God's help, to obey His commandments and walk in His ways, this is what is needed above all else to bring war to an end. The power of the Gospel of Jesus Christ which the church is constantly bringing to bear upon individual persons has not been brought to bear upon these social persons. Therefore the paganism which prevails in the life and relationship of these social persons in that very part of the world where multitudes of individual persons have been transformed by the power of Christ's Gospel.

The Only Way to Peace

The world situation today calls mightily upon the Christian church and her leaders for the proclamation of the Gospel to nations. There is no other way to meet the situation. All other methods have been tried and failed. The Gospel is the power of God to convert and transform nations as truly as individuals. But to do this its power must be brought to bear upon them.

Will the church go blindly on laboring to carry out the Great Commission only in its application to individual persons and let paganism continue to dominate national life and war to devastate the earth? God grant that the present situation may open her eyes to the full meaning of the Great Commission, and that from this time forth she may give as much attention and devote as much of her energies to the proclamation of the Gospel to these social persons as she has been giving to its proclamation to individual persons. This is her responsibility. This is the mighty contribution which she can make toward world justice and world peace.

ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

We are now busily engaged in planning our fall and winter program. In addition to our general program dealing particularly with the Sabbath and Temperance, we have planned and are carrying forward special programs in Allegheny, Beaver and a number of other counties in Pennsylvania in the Pittsburgh area.

As the results of our efforts in a number of places leadership training classes this fall will be taking up the study of the Sabbath using as the textbook our "Six Studies on the Day." One thousand copies of this book for this and other uses will go into each of the following places: Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, Cambria and Beaver Counties, Pa., and probably into a number of other counties.

The pastors of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania agreed to preach on the subject of the Lord's Day on one of the Sabbaths of last May. Twenty-five copies of our larger book, "The Day," were placed in the hands of these pastors a short time before they preached on this subject. We wish this might be done in many places. If you wish to help in making this possible, write us.

Attorney W. J. Aiken, a member of our Association's Board of Directors, is scheduled to give an address on the Constitution over the radio on Saturday, September 24th at 11:30 A.M. Daylight Savings Time. The address will be given over station KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Aiken has made a thorough study of our Constitution. His address will be well worth hearing. We hope many of our National Reform friends will listen in.

Harrisburg Conference

Rev. H. B. Mansell and Rev. R. H. Martin, D.D., representing The National Reform Association, attended a meeting of the Pennsylvania Federated Legislative Committee (representing fourteen state organizations) in Harrisburg on September 8th. Committees of the Federation reported on the Temperance, the Sabbath, and the Gambling situation in the state. In this Federation are represented most of the organizations of the state interested in moral reforms. Through this Federation unified and united effort on the part of the groups represented with reference to these reforms, particularly with reference to legislation regarding them, is made possible and in good measure has been achieved. The Federation will hold another meeting after the election in November. The Federation's committee will sponsor certain changes in the present liquor laws of the state, probably in the state Sabbath law, and will keep a close watch on any renewed efforts to legalize gambling.

The committee decided on the holding of a great state wide rally at Harrisburg on March 7, 1939, when the Legislature is in session in which the fourteen organizations represented in the Federation will participate. A strong program will be prepared and an effort made to secure a large and representative attendance from every part of the state which will be a demonstration of the strength and aliveness of the Christian and moral forces of Pennsylvania. Let our National Reform friends throughout the state plan to attend. Remember the date—March 7, 1939!

Montreat, N. C., Conference

Our third conference at Montreat, July 22nd-24th, was highly successful notwithstanding the very wet weather the first two days of the conference. The attendance was larger than in former years. Hon. Louis E. Graham gave four of the addresses and Dr. R. H. Martin the remaining three addresses all of which were well received. On Sabbath morning Dr. Martin spoke to an audience of two thousand on the subject of the Sabbath and on Sabbath evening Mr. Graham addressed a large audience on the subject of Law Enforcement. As usual the management cooperated in every way possible. It was a well worthwhile conference.

Winona Lake, Ind., Conference

This conference was in every way the best held at Winona in recent years. The conference opened on the Lord's Day and Rev. J. C. Broomfield, D.D., a speaker of national reputation gave the messages at the regular Winona Sabbath services. There were eight speakers in all and thirteen addresses.

New speakers at our Winona conference were Dr. Broomfield, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Dr. W. A. Ganfield, President, Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin; and Herold Reineke, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., all of whom gave exceptionally strong and timely messages. We regret that our limited space prevents our giving even an outline of their message. We are deeply indebted to them and also to Dr. John Coleman, Dr. James S. Martin, and Dr. R. A. Blair, who have spoken for our Association at Winona in former years, for the contribution which they made to the success of the conference. The attendance was much better than in recent years. The Winona management as usual gave the conference hearty support.

Following its usual custom the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church meeting at Winona Lake on July 29th, voted to request all the congregations of this denomination to take an offering for the cause of National Reform on November, first Sabbath. After hearing a report of the Association's work and program the Synod voted its hearty approval.

In connection with this meeting there was held the national conference of the young people of this church extending over a period of ten days. The attendance from all parts of the country was about 1,000. The Tuesday evening program of this conference was given over to The National Reform Association. Three addresses were made—the first by Mr. Charles McBurney of Geneva College who spoke on the Anti-Liquor Advertising Crusade; the second by Mrs. Mary Coleman George of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose address on the Bible in the schools appears elsewhere in this issue; the third by Dr. Martin who spoke on "The Call to Disciple the Nations."

The Constitution of The National Reform Association provides for the holding of the annual meeting of the Association in Pittsburgh on the first Tuesday of December. This year this date falls on December 6th. This will be the 75th anniversary meeting of the Association. An interesting program is being arranged. We hereby give notice to our members and all our friends of this meeting and hope that many of them will be able to attend.

THE RELIGIOUS FUNCTIONS

(Continued from page 3)

file of the ministers and elders of this church have their attention called to this unfortunate language they will find a way to correct that expression before it becomes a part of the official creed.

It will require tact and courtesy as well as courage and faith for the members of our Association to meet this emergency, but whether we have all of these qualities of character the task should be done.

SURVEY OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

Three bulletins on Moral and Religious Education in the Schools have been published by the School of Education, Indiana University, the last in June, 1937, which contain a brief and comprehensive survey of this subject for all the people and nations of the world in both ancient and modern times.

The chief author is Professor Henry Lester Smith, Ph.D., Dean of the School of Education, Indiana University and recently President of the National Education Association, with Robert Stewart McElhinney and George Renwick Steele as assistants.

It is impossible in this review to give any adequate idea of the vast store of valuable information these publications, of from 140 to 180 pages each, contain. The first of the series is entitled, "The Old World Historical Background of Religious and Moral Education in Schools." It deals with religious and moral education among the Jews, Greeks, Romans, Assyrians, Babylonians, Chinese, Japanese, Egyptians and other peoples down to and including the Reformation. Following are some of the conclusions reached from this survey:

a. that in every kind of school, in every age, there was some kind of religious or moral education;

b. that during this long period no nation ever adequately provided for the religious training of its youth;

c. that religious education will create a tremendous reservoir of influence and latent power;

d. that the clearer and higher the conception the nation has of God as a personal and moral Being, the higher and more permanent is its civilization and the greater contribution to the world in men and in ideals.

The second, "A Brief Survey of Present-Day Religious and Moral Education in the Schools of Countries other than the United States of America", covers more than 100 Countries, Colonies, Territories, Mandates, and Protectorates.

The third volume, "Character Development Through Religious and Moral Education in the Public Schools of the United States," will be of greatest interest and value to our readers. It defines character education, stresses the need for it and gives its present status in the public schools of United States. From our point of view the chapter on the place of the Bible and religious instruction in the curriculum of our schools is of greatest value. It presents the opposing views on the reading and teaching of the Bible in the public schools and gives up to date information regarding Bible reading in the schools of the different states, and Bible study in the schools today.

These publications are unique in that they give in brief compass a world-wide survey of this subject covering both ancient and modern times. In providing them the authors have rendered a distinct service to the cause of religious education.

They can be secured at the rate of fifty cents each from the Bureau of Cooperative Research, Indiana University, School of Education, Bloomington, Indiana.

A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE IRISH FREE STATE

Recently a new Constitution for the Irish Free State was adopted by the Irish Free Parliament, submitted to the people and by them ratified. It is a forward looking and in many respects a really remarkable document. We do not have all of its Articles before us but in those we have read which deal with the fundamental principles and purposes of civil government, there is much to commend and little to criticize.

To National Reformers who believe that God is the ultimate source of authority in government and that Jesus Christ is the Ruler of nations as of men, the religious and Christian acknowledgments of the Preamble of this Constitution are gratifying.

The Constitution adopts the ancient name of Erie for the state. Its Preamble follows:

"In the name of the Most Holy Trinity, from whom is all authority and to whom as our final end all actions both of men and of States must be referred, we, the people of Erie, humbly acknowledge all our obligations to our divine Lord Jesus Christ, who sustained our fathers through centuries of trial, gratefully remembering their heroic and unremitting struggle to regain the rightful independence of our nation and seeking to promote the common good with due observance of prudence, justice and charity so that the dignity and freedom of the individual may be assured, true social order attained, the unity of our country restored and concord established with other nations, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution."

A democratic state is guaranteed under the following article:

"All powers of government, legislative, executive and judicial, derive under God from the people, whose right it is to designate the rulers of the State, and in final appeal to decide all questions of national policy according to the requirements of the common good."

Under the article on religion the state acknowledges that the homage of public worship is due to Almighty God and pledges to hold His name in reverence and to respect and honor religion. Under this article it is said the state recognizes "the special position of the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church as the guardian of the faith professed by the great majority of the citizens."

While the constitution recognizes the special position of the Roman Catholic Church, it guarantees not to endow any religion nor to impose any disabilities or make any discrimination on the ground of religious profession, beliefs, or status. It also guarantees freedom of conscience and the profession and practice of religion subject to public order and morality.

It contains an article on the family in which:

"The State recognizes the family as the natural primary and fundamental unit group of society and as a moral institution" and guarantees "to protect the family in its Constitution and authority as the necessary basis of social order and as indispensable to the welfare of the nation and state." With this purpose in view and in accordance with Catholic doctrine the constitution provides that no law shall be enacted providing for the grant of a dissolution of marriage."

Under the article dealing with principles of social policy it is said, "the state shall strive to promote the welfare of the whole people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may the social order in which justice and charity shall inform all the institutions of the national life." In applying this principle the Constitution provides that "free competion shall not be allowed so to develop as to result in the concentration of the ownership or control of essential commodities in a few individuals to the common detriment." Also "to safeguard with special care the economic interests of the weaker sections of the community and, where necessary, to contribute to the support of the infirm, the widow, the orphan and the aged."

For territory the Constitution claims the whole of Ireland, its islands and the territory of the seas and omits all reference to the British Government.

CRIME AND YOUR HOME

(Extracts from address by J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. before convention of General Federation of Women's Clubs, May 17, 1938.)

"The women of the world, and particularly the women of America, have always reflected a zealous desire to live upon a higher plane than has currently existed. The spirit of Motherhood is the motivating factor behind this desire. It has been truly said that 'the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.' Where the women of a community inculcate, by precept and example, the highest ideals of ethical living, these communities have progressed and life within their borders has brought peace and happiness. In those communities where the women have been indifferent to the high duty of inspiring their children, sweethearts, brothers, and husbands to better things, conditions have rapidly deteriorated and ultimate moral chaos has been the result." . . .

"Nothing can exceed in influence upon mankind the vitalizing and idealizing effect of uplifting home life. All other civilized institutions remain of minor importance. This applies to the church, the school, and any and every community endeavor, since they are but the reflections of the homes they serve. When the moral force that emanates from the home loses its efficacy, there is little for which we may hope."

"It is also true that the home suffers most and worst from the evils that follow in the wake of crime. The subversive forces of lawlessness strike first and hardest at the home. I am not referring to monetary losses, although these are sufficiently serious to warrant some attention. Each man, woman and child in America pays an annual crime bill of nearly $120. Each home is threatened by an army of lawlessness numbering over 4,500,000 criminals." . . .

"Think of the millions of mothers whose lives were saddened and crushed by these 4,500,000 sons and daughters who prove recreant to the high hopes, that greeted their entry upon their earthly careers—shattered hopes, broken hearts, grief and sorrow for the mothers of these individuals, and suffering and terror for the mothers of those who became their victims. They carried grief and sorrow every 22 seconds into some home last year by the commission of nearly 1,500,000 major crimes, such as murder, manslaughter, robbery, burglary and aggravated assault." . . .

"No home in this broad land of ours is free from the hourly menace of the racketeer, from the constant threat of the overlords of debauchery, from the ceaseless guerrilla warfare waged by the cohorts of crime against the law-abiding men, women and children of our communities." . . .

"Communities are simply groups of families. Cities and countries are groups of communities, all resting upon the home as the common base . . . Criminals are developed in our homes through errors of commission or omission. The responsibility is primarily that of the mothers. From the doorstep of the American home must come the ultimate solution of the crime problem.

" . . . In the community we find conditions which tend to break down the character-building that has been successfully applied in the home. We find that the youth who has been reared with a full knowledge of ethical values and the distinctive, eternal difference between right and wrong meets companions who have adopted lawlessness as a vocation . . . During the past year 18% of the persons arrested were under 21 years of age. They, however, accounted for 13% of the murderers, 28% of robbers, 42% of burglars, 30% of thieves, 50% of car thieves, and 24% of the rapists arrested in our United States. These youths are the living examples of neglected home training, and the failure of society to properly meet its obligations to the younger generation."

" . . . Society in many of its manifestations seems to have entered into a conspiracy to handicap and shackle the officers of law enforcement engaged in attempting to enforce the laws of our country and properly protect peaceful, law-abiding citizens . . . The case files of any law enforcement agency are so replete with instances of this kind that it would take hours to reflect upon them. A specific case is that of a chief of police who was relegated to the patrolling of a beat on the outskirts of a city simply because he did his duty and would not follow the dictates of a venal political boss. Another chief of police received orders to desist from his endeavors to close dens of vice and debauchery. He was forced to resign. How can youth be taught to respect law and order when the very symbols of constituted authority are openly violated?" . . .

" . . . The indifference with which many of our people view the crime situation is the greatest possible obstacle to the attainment of law enforcement ideals. Suppose, any one of my audience should find on his or her doorstep in the morning a man, lying in a pool of blood, with his head practically blown off by racketeering shotguns of gangdom. This horrible sight would probably remain with the ordinary, peaceful, law-abiding citizen for a lifetime. . . Yet, every newspaper portrays more or less graphically similar incidents, and they are read in the same superficial, somewhat apathetic manner with which we view an unexciting movie. American must be awakened to the full realization of the horrible significance of lawlessness, and once America is aroused, crime will meet its Waterloo." . . .

"The crime problem could be solved overnight if the women of the country resolved that it should and must be solved." . . .

"On two battlefields we need the active assistance of the women of the country—in the home and in civic life. The more important of these is still the home. In the home can be instilled those ideals of conduct, primarily imparted by example, that will make our future citizens law-abiding, law-respecting, law-venerating — a credit to themselves, an honor to their families, and a glory to their country. In civic life there can be developed a definitely higher form of civic responsibility so that the laws of our country may be efficiently enforced."

"The field of the home preeminently belongs to the women. There can be enunciated those lessons in constructive discipline which seem so sadly lacking in these modern times in which the exotic flower of expressionism has run riot. We are told that our children must express themselves, but it means only too often that they must express the viler phases of their individual natures which should be definitely and eternally repressed. We can have no expression of our higher qualifications unless the lower, conflicting elements are repressed by discipline."

"Discipline, in my opinion, is more and more the need of the modern home. Either you will teach your children discipline or the world will teach them discipline in ways that will be destructive of their individual happiness. You have no choice—either they will learn discipline at home, or they will learn it from an antagonistic environment."